

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Santa Fe Post Office.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Daily, per week, by carrier	\$ 25
Daily, per month, by carrier	1 00
Daily, per month, by mail	1 00
Daily, three months, by mail	2 50
Daily, six months, by mail	4 50
Daily, one year, by mail	7 50
Weekly, per month	25
Weekly, per quarter	75
Weekly, per six months	1 00
Weekly, per year	1 50

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.

It is not yet apparent that Secretary Gage's views on national finances are exactly the views of the Republican party.

It is not desirable to have any more European neighbors close to this country. Hence the annexation of Hawaii should be accomplished and that at once.

The Denver Republican asks, "where is the next Cripple Creek?" That's easy. It is in New Mexico, and the coming summer will see a half dozen Cripple Creeks opened up in the territory.

This territory ought to have a dozen beet sugar factories in active operation. There is plenty of room for that number here. One is already in operation in Eddy and the second should be erected in this, the Santa Fe valley.

What is going to happen? Emperor William, of Germany, war lord of Europe, painter, poet and sailor, paid a personal visit to Ambassador White's home in Berlin on Saturday. Uncle Sam is getting mighty popular in European circles lately, but there is no doubt an axe somewhere on the continent that needs grinding.

RENEGADE Republicans in Ohio are hard at work to bring about the defeat of Senator Hanna. This is a pointer for New Mexico. Renegade Republicans should not be recognized in appointments, either federal or territorial. And from our knowledge of the situation, we conclude that they will not be.

It is said, should Governor Otero make an attempt to remove the present superintendent of the territorial penitentiary from office, that there will be a bath of red fire, martial music, a sea of brimstone and the like. That may be. But the chances nevertheless favor the governor. Should he make the removal, it will stick and no mistake about this.

The situation in the far east has resulted in added strength to the annexation sentiment among the members of the senate, and favorable action on the treaty pending in the senate at an early day. The possibility of the great European powers' entry and stations in China eyes of the people of this

due of Hawaii as an on to the Pacific sign neighbors mail, away desir-

as that goes 50 hours before he to know why the government does business in that manner.—Las Vegas Examiner.

The government does business in that way, because the postoffice inspectors in this section of the country and the superintendent of the railway mail service for this division pay no attention to their business. There is no earthly reason or good cause why registered mail matter from Santa Fe for the east, for instance, should be sent to Albuquerque and then go east again. But then these well paid government officials, like postoffice inspectors and superintendents of the railway mail service, do not care to do much work for the fat salaries they receive, that's all there is to it. A change in the personnel of these offices would be a grand thing all around. Under the present Chinese system of the civil service these officials know they have a soft thing and act as if the people, who pay the freight, have no rights that need be respected.

Enforce the Tax Law.

The attention of the tax collector of this county is called to the law concerning the sale of property, upon which taxes are delinquent. The law is good enough and strong enough and should be enforced. It reads as follows: Section 4073 of the Compiled laws of 1897: "All real estate and all interest and title, which any person may have hereon, upon which the taxes shall not have been paid before the 1st day of January of each year, shall be subject to sale as hereinafter provided for the sale of lands for taxes."

Section 4074: "On or before the first Monday of March of each year, the county collector is required to offer at public sale at the court house door of his county all real estate, on which taxes of any description are due for the preceding year, or years, shall remain due and unpaid and sell the same for and in payment of the total amount of taxes, interests and costs due and unpaid on such real estate."

These sections give the collector no alternative. The law is exact and should be enforced.

Business Outlook for 1898.

The prospects for a prosperous year in the United States have engaged the attention of many of the financial publications the past two months. Many of them can see nothing particularly bright ahead for the industries of the land, but these have been biased in their views by their free trade proclivities. Others have professed to see some improvement promised, and the best of these forecasts is published by the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. of New York.

During the five years that our material interests have been in a condition of collapse, says their circular issued last week, we have made an addition of 8,000,000 to our population, most of which must be regarded as going to the increase of our productive capacity—to swell the production of our manufacturers rather than of agricultural produce. Within this period, we have been subjected to a necessity for diminishing the costs of production which, together with the new productive inventions, has enabled us to adapt ourselves to the constantly declining tendency of prices; and conspicuous facts clearly demonstrate that, in certain important industries, we have already reached a position where we can compete successfully in the foreign markets with the foremost industrial nations of the world. This is no transient accident of extraordinary time, no outcome of a necessity to unload surplus stocks regardless of price; it is the consequence of our having gained a position in advance of other nations in those conditions which conduce to cheapness and excellence of production. This is an achievement of stupendous importance. For, as already said, we have reached a point in our national development at which nearly our entire large increase of population must go into industries other than agriculture; and that makes it imperative that we be able to compete with other countries in the all-controlling factor of price. It is in the highest degree gratifying that we seem to be reaching that position without the intervention of a great industrial crash, which too easily might have proved an inevitable step in the transition. It now only remains that we find a breadth of new markets sufficient for our enlarging surplus of manufactures. Most opportunely, the drift of political events is placing that essential desideratum within our reach. The events of each successive day are making it more certain that the 400,000,000 of Chinese population are to be placed within reach of the industrial nations. This fact means that 1898 is to be a year distinguished in history as the opening of a great new commercial era. For us, it remains that we see to it that no opportunities are lost through our supineness for gaining our due share in this prospective new commerce.

Apart from these new prospects, the outlook for 1898 is full of promise. It may be safely expected to turn out to be a realization of an expansion of business for which the recovery of 1897 has but served to prepare the way. A document just issued by the Merchants' association of New York, which includes many of the foremost merchants of this city, states that "1898 promises to be one of the most active business years in the history of this city," which expresses the general expectation of men of business at this center.

New Mexico and Arizona.

It is a pleasure to a man who knows the southwest to see the evidence of reviving prosperity in Arizona and New Mexico. They are the two great southwestern territories, and in respect of their natural resources they are much alike. The conditions which favor the development of one may be expected to have a good effect upon the other. Both are asking to be admitted as states, and in each case the request should be granted. But unfortunately they suffer from opposition in the east to the admission of any more states that would probably cast their influence with the silver cause.

The most marked mineral development in Arizona in recent years has been in connection with copper mining. In New Mexico attention has rather been given to prospecting for gold. The success of the gold hunters in New Mexico has thus far been very good, and this may be said of many of those who in Arizona searched for the same mineral. The gold discoveries in New Mexico have been chiefly near the Colorado line. In Arizona they have been toward the southwestern corner of the territory.

Whether we speak of agriculture, or horticulture, cattle raising or the production of wool, it is true of both these territories that nature has made it practicable to pursue these industries within their limits with profit and at a low cost. The climate is in the highest sense of the word favorable to the production of temperate zone fruits; and in addition it must be said, regarding Arizona, that in the Salt River valley and other localities the production of certain kinds of tropical fruits has become an extensive and lucrative industry.

Everybody who knows anything about them is assured of the greatness of the future which awaits these territories. But the people who live there are anxious to see the coming of this bright future hastened in every practicable way. What will most aid them in the realization of this desire is the adoption of means whereby capital would be invested in the development of natural resources and the way opened for the settlement of a large population of homeseekers from the north and east. There should be a systematic effort to bring capital into their part of the southwest, and doubtless it would be wise in this connection to secure as far as practicable the co-operation of the A. T. & S. F. and other railroads that are interested in the growth and prosperity of these two promising communities.—Denver Republican.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexico Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing company has such an edition on sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

THE TALK OF EUROPE.

Brief Recollections Upon Events of Current Interest Across the Ocean.

It is to be hoped that Sir Arthur Chamell, who has recently been promoted to be one of the justices of the high court in London, will be a little more certain about his aspirations than was his father, who was one of the most distinguished judges that ever occupied the bench, as far as legal ability was concerned. For many years he presided over the admiralty court. One day a case was being tried before him in connection with the collision of two vessels between Dover and Calais. The name of one of the vessels concerned was the Helen, which the presiding judge insisted on pronouncing as if it were Ellen. At length the counsel for the defense, who was a bit of a humorist, arose and gravely asked his learned brother who was conducting the case for the plaintiff to give the real name of the vessel that had been run down, saying that half the time it was being called the Helen and the rest of the time the Ellen. The learned brother was not slow to respond and replied with equal seriousness that the real name of the vessel was the Helen, but that the H had been lost in the "chops of the Channel."

The Russian government has decided to withdraw the restrictions to which foreign Hebrews who desire to trade in Russia are subjected. Until now every kind of obstacle has been placed in the way of foreign commercial travelers if they happened to belong to the Jewish race, and in nine cases out of every ten they were not allowed to remain in any place, but were expelled by the police as soon as ever they presented their passports. This has had a most injurious effect on industry and commerce, and the grain trade in particular has suffered severely. By the czar's orders foreign Jewish commercial travelers are henceforth to be permitted to travel anywhere in Russia and to remain in the various cities and towns as long as their business requires without any restraint on the part of the police.

The sparrow has found an unexpected champion in the prime minister of France. The farmers have recently been agitating in favor of the extermination of the little bird and succeeded so far that a decree was submitted to Premier Meline for signature, giving orders for the destruction of the bird throughout the country by all available means. Before giving his sanction to the measure the prime minister determined to make an investigation in the course of which he has received so much information in favor of the birds, especially from the forestry department, that he has not only refused to sign the decree, but has announced that he is about to take steps to promote the increase of the species in consequence of its usefulness. It seems that the harm that it does to the crops is more than counterbalanced by the benefits which it confers in destroying the caterpillars, worms and other insects that are so detrimental to trees.

The situation at Lisbon continues so critical that the royal yacht is lying, provisioned and with banked fires, in the Tagus, a short distance from the shore, ready for any emergency that may arise. That shows how serious are the apprehensions of the king and queen of some revolutionary outrage which may compel them to seek refuge with their children on board the yacht. It is likewise asserted in court circles that the majority of the royal valuables, such as plate and jewels, are kept on board this yacht, which is manned by officers and sailors on whom the king can rely absolutely. The precaution is wise, since the first thing that a revolutionary mob is in the habit of doing is to sack the royal palaces.

In Vienna the management of the Imperial Opera House, which is a crowd and not a joint stock enterprise, has introduced some new rules of a rather exceptional and drastic character. Henceforth no person is to be allowed to enter the house after the overture is finished until the close of the first act. When a piece of Wagner's is played, this restriction is to take effect at the beginning of the overture. The clause, too, has been entirely suppressed.—New York Tribune.

Sight and Smell Shot Away.

Herbert J. Fish of Valparaiso, Ind., recently put a 38 caliber bullet through his brain in a fit of insanity and is still alive and getting well. The bullet passed through the right and left anterior hemispheres of the brain, lodging finally in the posterior bone wall of the left eye socket. In its course the ball destroyed a large amount of brain matter, destroyed the sense of smell and cut the optic nerve of each eye. The physicians think his mental condition will be weakened, but aside from that he will be all right. At times he is rational, but does not believe that he shot himself.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

If you cannot get beef, mutton will answer.

You may choose between milk, water, coffee or tea. But there is no second choice for Scott's Emulsion.

It is Scott's Emulsion or nothing.

When you need the best cod-liver oil, the best hypophosphites, and the best glycerine, all combined in the best possible manner, you have only one choice.

It brings prompt results in all cases of wasting, or loss in weight.

All druggists; 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Book of Forms.

Lawyers will find the Book of Forms for pleadings, adapted to the new code, one of the most convenient and useful works in their practice. The New Mexican has this work on sale at the publishers' price, 85c.

WINTER STYLES.

Velvet Gowns Are In Style—Shirts and Boleros.

Velvet plays a conspicuous part in winter costumes, forming entire gowns often, as well as trimmings. Applications of costly lace on velvet are among the approved decorations. Toilets made completely of velvet require very little ornamentation, the beauty of the material being concealed by much trimming. The foot of skirts is often cut into square tabs, scallops or points, a plaiting or ruffle being placed beneath. The edge of the slashings is sometimes plain, sometimes bordered with a narrow band of fur or galloon.

The bolero has by no means disappeared. It is seen in one form or another upon many winter costumes of the most exclusively fashionable kind. It is usually open, showing a full blouse of some sort. Costumes entirely of fur are occasionally seen, but these are, of course, solely for out of door wear upon very cold days. A



PRINCESS GOWN.

recent example is of erenail, trimmed around the foot of the skirt with a band of chinchilla, the tubular being decorated with buttons of turquoise and pearl. The blouse bodice is trimmed with revers of chinchilla and opens over a plastron of cream satin, bordered with chinchilla. The belt is of white satin, embroidered with turquoise and pearls.

Today's illustration depicts a charming princess costume of heliotrope crepe de chine. It is draped and fastens at the left side with three buttons. The foot of the skirt is cut in large points, beneath which appears a plaited blouse of mouseline de sole, with alternate fans of black and white. The large, full revers is of purple silk covered with black mouseline de sole, embroidered with white. The close sleeves have small, shirred puffs at the shoulder. The plastron and collar are of black velvet.

JUDITH CHOLLET.

THE MODE.

Points For Those Who Wish to Follow the Latest Styles.

Close sleeves with a very slight bouffancy at the top and flat trimmings arranged crosswise of the arm and near together are the correct style.

Many velvet gowns are seen among the new fashions, and also cloth gowns adorned with applications of velvet. Gray, beige and intermediate shades are favorites. Bluish lavender and violet are fashionable colors, but in opposition to the prevailing tendency toward bright, frank tints some very elegant women are ordering black costumes. With a bunch of violets, nothing is more refined and exclusive looking than black.

Covert cloth, neat and most serviceable of materials, is largely employed for tailor made gowns and coats. Beige, grays and browns are the usual colors. A new and attractive satin for theater or evening bodies has a white ground,



BLOUSE JACKET.

on which is a broche design in mauve, blue, yellow, white, pink or green, the figures being outlined with threads of gold or silver, which are guaranteed not to tarnish.

Plaids, so popular this season, are largely employed for separate bodices, flannel shirt waists and indeed entire costumes for morning wear. It is in the children's wardrobe, however, that plaids are most adaptable and pleasing. For school dresses nothing can be more serviceable or suitable.

An illustration is given which shows a blouse of dark blue velvet. It has a yoke of jet passementerie and a large, flaring collar lined with astrakhan. Three rows of jet fringe form a jabot in front. There is a short tunic, and the belt is of grosgrain, fastened by two decorative buttons. The blouse is lined with satin, and a satin bow is placed at the back of the collar. The hat of gray felt is trimmed with dark blue velvet, a paste buckle and a group of gray quills.

JUDITH CHOLLET.

Depends on the Kind.

"Is it true that Mr. Jones talks like a book?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied; "like one of those ungrammatical dialect novels."—Chicago Post.

Farmer Long's Sign.

George Long, a farmer residing in the eastern part of Delaware county, has won the hearts of all the sportsmen of the neighborhood and at the same time gained for himself quite a reputation through the means of a sign which he has posted on his place. The sign reads as follows: "Hunt all you want on this farm, and when the bell rings come in to dinner."

Fresh vaccine, points and tubes just received at Fischer & Co.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1. A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday of each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1. R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. T. J. CURRAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, visiting patriarchy welcome. STOLE LEROY, N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3. I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchy welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 8. I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THURSDAY NEWALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. J. E. HAINES, N. G. A. P. HOGUE, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2. K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights give a cordial welcome. WM. F. STROVER, E. C. LEE MUEHLBERRY, K. of R. & S.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANEARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the Equitable Life, Pacific Mutual Accident, Royal Fire, Phoenix Fire, Manchester Fire, Sea Fire, London Lancashire Fire Association, New York Underwriters, Imperial, Lion, Providence, Washington Fire.

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EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Layton Block.

CHAS. F. EARLEY, (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 101, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. BENEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 3 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

THE SEVENTH Best Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first campaign, beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

OF NEW MEXICO.

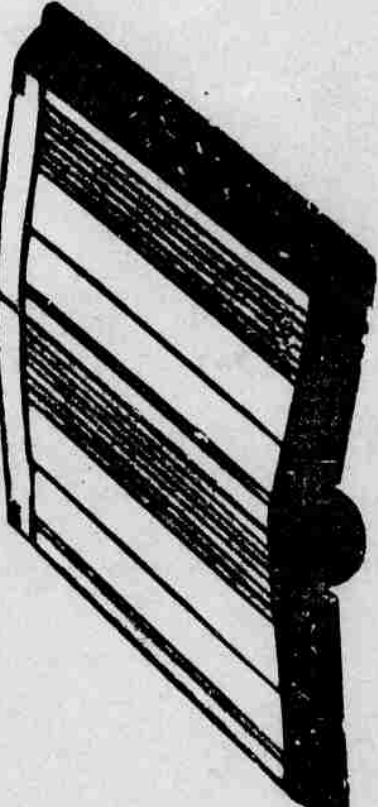
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All kinds of Rough and Finished Lumber; Texas Flooring at the lowest Market Price; Windows and Doors. Also carry on a general Transfer Business and deal in Hay and Grain.

CHAS. W. DUDROW, Prop

184 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. WATER makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FINE terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

THE SUGAR BOWL

GREAT

Is the Rich Valley of

SOUTHWEST

the Rio Pecos.

IN THE COUNTRIES OF

EDDY AND CHAVES

OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

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